SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1885.

Amusements To-day. Mijou Opern House—Adonis. 2 and 2 P. M.
Cantino—Nanon. 2 P. M.
Cantino—Nanon. 2 P. M.
Daly's Theestre—Our Governor. 2 and 2 is P. M.
Edon Mannes—Tableaux in War, &c. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M.
Gerand Opern House—Michael Strogett. 2 and 2 P. M.
Harrigan's Paris Theestre—Out Levender. 2 and 2 P. M.
Expression Theestre—In Spite of All. 2 and 3 P. M.
Midron Nguare Theestre—Anerima. 2 and 2 P. M.
Peopte's Theestre—Alone in London. 2 and 3 P. M.
Peopte's Theestre—Alone in London. 2 and 3 P. M.
Handrad Theestre—Mixade. 2 and 3 P. M.
Star Theestre—Comedy of Errors. 2 and 3 P. M.
Tony Pastor's—Whose Can it Be? 3 P. M.
Dalon Square Theestre—A stree—A viral Crime. 3 P. M.
Dalon Square Theestre—A stree—A viral Crime. 3 P. M.
Dalon Square Theestre—A stree—A viral Crime. 3 P. M. on Opera House-Adonis. Sand SP. M. Union Square Thrates-A Versi Crims. IP. M. Wallack a Die Piedermans. I and a P. M. Ed Avenue Theatre Nordeck. I and a P. M. Sth Avenue Theatre-Mikado. 2 and 8 P. M. Sith Street Theatre-Paquis. 2 and 8 P. M.

The ocean yacht race for the Commodores' Cups yesterday was sailed in a fresh and almost steady southwest breeze. The course was triangular, intended to cover forty miles, but through a blunder in the measuring it was much shorter. The racers were the schooners Grayling, Fortuna, and Dauntless, and those doughty single stickers the Genesta, Gracie, Clara, Isis, Daphne, Ileen, and Athlon-as fine a fleet of racing craft as any port in the world can produce. Over the first leg of the course they had a spinnaker wind, nearly dead astern; over the second leg the breeze was nearly dead ahead; homeward bound it blew over their port quarters.

The Genesta was ahead from the first. She beat the Gracie, which last year was considered one of the best, if not, indeed, the very best, of our boats, by nearly half an hour actual time, or 21 minutes 52 seconds corrected time. The cup for schooners was won by the Grayling, which beat the Fortuna by 54 seconds actual time.

Everybody will be glad to hear of the Genesta's success. The cup she is to take home comes to her as a consolation prize, but it was not needed to prove her in all respects a splendid boat.

The Administration and the Democracy. We find in the columns of the Boston Globe an interesting expression of the Hon. Hona-TIO SEYMOUR respecting the fallacy of a non-partisan civil service:

"As a business man, I should not employ a bookkeeper who was working against my interest and praying that I should fail. The same rule applies to administering the affairs of the Government. In the important offices where Mr. CLEVELAND must have said and sympathy in the execution of his policy to bring it to a successful same, none but good and tried Democrats should be

There is no doubt that Mr. SEYMOUR'S opinions are shared by the great majority of the Democratic party, and that if he were President he would use the power of the Executive in accordance with the rule he has laid down.

But Mr. SEYMOUR was not elected last year and Mr. CLEVELAND was. It was known at that time that his opinions were not those which are now expressed by Mr. SEYMOUR; and we see no good reason for special complaint against him, because he applies in 1885 the ideas of conduct and of politics which he proclaimed in 1884.

Mr. CLEVELAND is President, and while many Democrats are discontented with some of his acts, in other particulars he is entitled to their respect and confidence. With what b objectionable there should be forbearance; for what is good there should be support and encouragement. The Democracy should make the best of the Administration and help it in every Democratic direction. That, in our view, is the dictate of patriotism and sound politics.

The Three W's.

Light is getting in upon the vexed and ingenious confusion in which the monumental swindle of GRANT & WARD has been enveloped. Since the day of the failure THE SUN JAMES HENRY WORK, and JULIEN T. DAVIES as the only source from which, independently of FERDINAND WARD himself the truth could be derived. Since May, 1884, we have adhered to that belief, but we have indulged with equal firmness the conviction that the truth never would be derived from them, and that it would only be known when FERDINAND WARD was driven to bay or worn out by his sham imprisonment.

The events of May, 1884, are not forgotten, although of the persons less intimately concerned in them some are dead and others in jail. We recall the disclosures of the panie; the agony of that simple-minded and hon ored soldier, deluded and dismayed, borrowing \$150,000 from his friend to save his sinking firm. We recall that no sooner was it in WARD's hands than it was pounced on by WARNER, and over half of it wrenched from him in the last moment of that guilty firm's efistence. Then ensued the crash, and JAMES H. WORK and WILLIAM S. WARNER COTHERED WARD when he was prostrated with guilty apprehensions in his stolen house in Brooklyn. His affidavits told of their threats and cajolements, their promises of protection. and their specious pleas to govern his action, and how he yielded, and in return for his own worthless and spurious obligations transferred his houses and property to WIL-LIAM S. WARNER, who had already profited by his shifty thefts and sawdust finance to the extent of over a million of dollars. They made him give up a paper which contained the record of transactions with the men who made preposterous speculations with him, and drew out preposterous profits-transactions so grotesque that it is inconceivable that there ever was a man so foolish that his sense of honesty should not instantly resent them. This damning record was safer out of his hands, but it was not all the evidence, and so did not die, but came to light in the proceedings that ensued. Here it is again; and, in the light of all these later developments, what significant reading it is!

May 1-J. N. T. (J. NELSON TAPPAN), Peb. 15, Lay I - E. S., Jr. (B. INC. SPICER, Jr.), Feb. 15, 200, 30,000 Pd. I.-W. W. S. (W. W. Swiller), March 1, 25 in. 20,000 Pd I.-W. R. G. (ex. Mayor Wn. R. Grack), 11 J. in. May 16-W. S. W. (W. S. WARNERS), April 17, 33,000 Pd. 25,000 May 15-J. N. T. (J. NELSON PAPPAS), March 1, May 16-J. N. T. (J. Nalson Tarran), Feb. 15, May 15-E. S., Jr. (Etimu Spican, Jr.), Pal. 15, May 15- V. D. G. (FREDERICE D. GRANT), March 2) in W. W. S. (W. W. owner, Merch 15, # 15 - F. D. G. (FREDERICK D. GRANT), March. 15, 4 m. W. S. (W. W. SMITH), March 15, 15-E. S., Jr. (E. SPICER Jr.), March 15, May 15-W. S. W. (W. S. WARNES), April 12. May 15-J R. S. (J. R. SEITH). April 15, 25 m., White. S. W. (W. S. Warsen). April 28, May 28-W. S. W. (W. S. Warsen). April 28, 140,000 10 m. May 28 W S. W (W S. Wannes), April 26, 28 m. JUNE.
June 1-F. D. G. (Farn D. Gaist). March 1,

June 1-J. N. T. id. Natson Tarran), April 2.

June 2-E. S., Jr. (E. SPICER, Jr.), April 2,

June 1 J. N. T. J. NELSON TAFFAN). April 15, boles C. U. 220. June 1 J. S. (J. NELSON TAFFAN). April 15, Kinpta J.

90,000

45,000

20,000

June 7—B. S., Jr., (Elizar Spices, Jr.), March 7, 4 m June 15—J. N. T. O. Nelson Tarray), April 15, 20 m., Rupts JULY. July 3.—J. N. T. (J. NELSON TAPPAN), notes, cash 226, J. J. (Elinu Referent, Jr.), 4 m. July 15.—K. S. Jr. (Elinu Referent, Jr.), 4 m. July 15.—J. N. T. (J. NELSON TAPPAN), 291, note. AUGUST. Aug. 1-E. S., Jr. (E. Frican, Jr.), May 1, 5 m., April 1-W. S. WARNER puts in to run to June Due in May 1, 35 m. Due in June 1, 35 m.

June 1-22 June 10-June 15-2: 220 -281 -281 5- R. S., Jr. 20 m, N. Y. N. S. and B. March 28-J. M. RASDALS, 100 m. G. G. Pool, May 4. W. S. WARNER.

March 1-W. S. WARNER puts in to run to -W. S. WARNER puts in to run to 90,000 140,000

March 6-W. S. Warner puts in to run to sept. 5.
March 20-W. S. Warner puts in to run to sept. 5.
March 25-W. S. Warner puts in to run to sept. 5.
March 25-W. S. Warner puts in to run to sept. 5.
March 27-W. S. Warner puts in to run to sept. 5. 20,000 Sept. 5.

Due Sept. 5. 1884.

Due on above April 5. \$144,000. Pd.

Due on above May 5. \$221,900. Pd.

Due on above June 5. \$20,000.

Due on above July 5. \$230,000.

Due on above April 5. \$230,000.

Due on above Apr. 5. \$200,000.

Due on above Sept. 5. \$200,000.

Due on above Sept. 5. \$200,000. March 31.-W. S. WARNER puts in to run to Oct. 285,000

Ch 31—W. S. Waksen ph. 285,000

Due on above May 10, 74 m.
June 10, 57 m.
July 10, 57 m.
Aug. 10, 57 m.
Sept. 10, 57 m. Мау 10, 05 m. June 10, 5 m. July 10, 5 m. Aug. 10, 5 m. Sept. 10, 5 m. Oct. 10, 5 m. Warner puts in to run to Oct.

May 10, 16 m, June 10, 14 m, July 10, 14 m, Aug. 10, 14 m, Sept. 10, 14 m, Oct. 10, 14 m, APRII.

Peb. 13, 75 m March 1, 216 m March 12, 5 m an. 2, notes Pb. P March 20, 5 m. March 20, 12 m April 4—W. S. W. March 29, 5 in.
April 5—W. S. W. March 29, 12 in
April 5—J. N. T., Feb. S. 35 in.
April 5—J. N. T., Feb. S. 35 in.
April 7—W. S. W., March 4, 2 in.
April 7—W. S. W., March 7, 15 in. 146 in.
April 13—W. S. W., March 15, 15 in.
April 15—E. S. Jr., Feb. 15, 32 in.
April 15—J. N. T., Jan. 15, 150, notes.
April 15—J. N. T., March 15, 25 in.
April 15—J. N. T., March 15, 15 in.
April 15—J. N. T., March 15, 15 in.
April 15—J. N. T., March 16, 15 in.
April 15—J. N. T., March 16, 15 in.
April 15—J. N. T., March 16, 15 in.
April 15—J. R. S. March 17, 5 in.
April 15—J. R. S. March 17, 5 in.
April 15—W. S. W., March 17, 5 in.
April 16—W. S. W., March 17, 5 in.
April 26—W. S. W., March 17, 5 in.
April 26—W. S. W., March 18, 25 in.
April 26—W. S. W., March 25, 85 in.
April 26—W. S. W., March 25, 85 in.
April 26—W. S. W., March 25, 85 in.
April 27—W. S. W., March 25, 85 in.
April 27—W. S. W., March 25, 85 in.
April 27—W. S. W., March 25, 85 in.
April 26—W. S. W., March 25, 85 in.
April 27—W. S. W., March 25, 85 in.
April 28—W. S. W., March 25, 85 in.
April 27—W. S. W., March 25, 85 in.
April

We pursue events further and discard the financial chimeras which this document presents. We have seen WORK and WARNER operating upon the defenceless WARD, and the next important event that occurs is the appointment of JULIEN T. DAVIES AS recoiver of GRANT & WARD. DAVIES, MC-NAMEE & WORK, a law firm doing business on the same premises with GRANT & WARD; WARNER, a brother-in-law of WORK, and doing business in the law firm's office; WAR-NER, the assignee of WARD; McNames, the assignee of the younger GRANTS-was ever seen such a mystifying complication?

All these people, with others yet unknown, were operating on WARD's operations through WARNER. For them and for himself that able young vulture was exacting twenty per cent. a month from GRANT & WARD. He was never absent from his post, has pointed steadily to WILLIAM S. WARNER, and WARD swears that he repeatedly besought him to abate his demands for interest, only to be told that if the twenty per cent. gether for one more desperate encounter, were not forthcoming be would principal. WARNER drained WARD to the last moment, and then he and his associates became assignees and receivers of the whole business. What receivers! What assignees!

The question which now presents itself most luminously is whether WARNER and his astute young brother-in-law, Work, proceeded with such skill throughout as to wholly evade being included as WARD's accomplices. Is it possible that they should have held such relations to him as it is clearly evident now that they held, without

pecoming accessories? That they should be made to discorge there is no longer a shadow of a doubt. but that they should have any advantages that are denied to poor, foolish, and unhappy JAMES D. FISH is by no means so clear.

Mr. Gladstone's Manifesto.

Mr. GLADSTONE'S address to his Midlothian constituents indicates that he considers a defeat of the single-handed Conservatives at the coming election an easy task, provided all the sections of the Liberal party can once more be railled to concerted action. On the other hand, he does not underestimate the difficulty of combining, under what is appropriately termed an umbrella policy, convictions and purposes so variant as those proclaimed for the Whigs by Lord Harrington and those affirmed with equal emphasis on behalf of the Radicals by Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. He therefore wastes but little time on the defence of his foreign policy, which is the chief object of Conservative attack, and devotes his ingenuity to the framing of a platform broad enough for all his quondam followers to stand upon, his own professions of faith and intention being so clastic and equivocal as to leave full scope for the aspirations of the one faction while soothing the apprehensions of the other.

The sole result of the late Cabinet's foreign policy for which Mr. GLADSTONE professes regret, and accepts responsibility, is the Soudan flasco. This concession he can make with safety, as the British public has ceased to feel any interest in the subject, and as the present Ministers may be said to have condoned the shortcoming of their predecessors by refusing to allow Lord Wolselley to renew the attempt to reach Khartoum. Neither will the cool assurance with which the ex-Premier, who was notoriously outgeneralled by the Russian Foreign Office, claims all the credit of adjusting the Turcoman frontier excite much discussion, since, the protocol fixing the boundary having been signed by all the parties to the controversy, the Afghan question has ceased to be of urgent moment. In what he says of the withdrawal of the British troops from Egypt we have an effective application of the Gladstenian ambiguity. For after cudgelling their brains to clicit some definite mean ing from his utterance, the Radicals may in fer that Mr. GLADSTONE would be glad to see the soldiers go, while the Whigs, with more

reason, will impute to him an admission that

they can't go. He advocates, it seems, a re

tirement from the Nile country at the earliest

hour that honor will permit. Evidently, in

the judgment of the detested Khedive and of

the imperfiled bondholders, that hour will

never come. The real merit of this document from colitician's point of view is displayed in the expertness with which Mr. GLADSTONE manages to keep his balance on the rope stretched for the purpose of this canvaes between the Whig camp upon the one hand and the Radical outposts on the other. He does not per-emptorily repudiate any of Mr. Chamber-LAIN'S revolutionary proposals, but he avoids including the most aggressive schemes of his Radical lieutenant among the measures of which he unreservedly approves. The burning question of agrarian reform is handled gingerly, and, far from sanctioning any sweeping resumption of land by the community in the interest of the landless masses, Mr. GLADSTONE merely recommends an improvement of existing facilities for the transfer of ownership by a registration of titles, and the imposition of a somewhat larger share of the national burdens upon landowners by an increase of the income tax and of legacy duties. He would also put an end to the legal evasions by which the practice of entailing estates is perpetuated. There is nothing in these mild suggestions which the Whig proprietors could not be persuaded to accept in the hope of deferring more trenchant innovations. He agrees with the Tories and many of the Whigs in questioning the necessity of making at this time primary education gratuitous, but he lets the Radicals perceive that he is open to conviction by asserting no inflexible resolution on this point.

But nowhere is Mr. GLADSTONE'S incomparable dexterity so signally demonstrated as in his allusions to the Radical outery for disestablishment and for the abolition of the hereditary character of the House of Lords. He encourages his non-conformist friends by averring that the current seems to be setting toward a divorce of Church and State, and in the same breath reassures his Anglican supporters by opining that the Church as yet is strong enough to hold her own. It must be a very exacting voter who cannot derive a tolerable amount of satisfaction from that Delphic deliverance. Another master stroke of the political strategy, which his admirers may describe as opportunism, but which his enemies will call trimming, is exhibited in the guarded comment on hereditary legislators. He does not, of course, deny, what peers like Lord Rosebery affirm so roundly, that the upper House requires purging and invigorating, but he comforts the Whig magnates less imbued with the spirit of selfsacrifice by the hope that a reasonable share of power will be allotted under any reconstructive process to the principle of birth.

It is not easy to deduce from the telegraphed summary of the address the exact position taken by the ex-Premier with regard to Mr. PARNELL's ultimatum. He seems to have avoided the assumption-in which Mr. CHAMBERLAIN and Lord HARTINGTON concur—that the creation of an Irish Legislature empowered to deal with purely sectional affairs would be tantamount to a subversion of the territorial integrity of the United Kingdom. In the report of his language before us we can find nothing incompatible with his previous declarations that he would entertain the application for Home Rule, if its advocates would show him how to reconcile it with the British Constitution. Perhaps he means to hint to the Irish patriots that, if they will wait a little longer, until the Crown has been deprived of its main bulwarks, the Established Church and House of Lords, it will prove relatively easy to replace the fragments of the old political edifice with a federative and presidential system, from which the concession of a State Government to Ireland would be a natural corollary. At all events, Mr. GLAD-STONE's rebuke of those who, possessing the power to promote friendship, use it to engender enmity between the islands, is, when we think of it, no less justly applicable to Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S recent demonstrations than it is to the attitude of the Irish leader.

It is plain that the object of this astute appeal is to hold the Whigs and Radicals toand we have but little doubt that its auth will succeed in his design to the extent of gaining for his party a considerably larger number of seats than will fall to the Conservatives. But we also infer that Mr. GLAD-STONE himself questions the practicability of obtaining a majority over Tories and Parnellites combined, and that he feels serious misgivings touching the wisdom of the course pursued by Mr. Chamberlain in needlessly embittering the Irish party and thus cutting off the Liberals from a resort to combinations which may prove indispensable to a control of Parliament.

Are Hubert O. Thompson and Collector Hedden Fools?

Mr. Collector HEDDEN and Mr. HUBERT O. Thompson are both Democrats of distinction. and we are confident they have at heart the welfare and advancement of their party.

Our esteemed Mugwump contemporary, the Brooklyn Union, thinks that these two statesmen are fools, and that, while they mean to promote the success of the Democracy. they are really promoting the success of Re publicanism. "In a fair trial of strength between the two parties on the Governorship,' says the Brooklyn Union, "a little more of the fine work of Collector HEDDEN and HU-BERT O. THOMPSON would be worth several thousand votes to the Republicans." In other words, Mr. Thompson and Mr. Hedden are fools, doing with care and forethought that which it is their design not to do

We do not agree with the view which our Brooklyn contemporary takes of this subject. We have not the advantage of Mr. HEDDEN'S personal acquaintance, and should not know his photograph from any other effigy of manly beauty; but, as for Mr. Thompson, we have always found him a gentleman of intelligence, faithful to his word, faithful to his party, faithful to friends and foes, and wise in the administration of whatever power may be placed in his hands. If the Republicans expect to gain votes through any act of Mr. Thomrson we think they will be disappointed. We dare say he knows what he is about much better than any Mugwump in Brooklyn.

The Great Sterling Controversy.

There are many interesting phases in the remendous controversy that has been brought about by the appointment of Mr. SEORGE H. STERLING of Brooklyn to be Chief Weigher in the Custom House.

The most intense surprise is expressed among those who profess to be friendly to Mr. STERLING at the Republican and Mugwump opposition to his appointment. They say that he did all he could to elect Mayor Low two years ago, being at that time inimcal to the regular Democratic organization in Kings county, with the Hon. HUGH Mc-LAUGHLIN at its head; and hence they think the Republicans ought to be grateful to him

One thing is certain. STERLING has shot up into the sky of public notoriety with a wiftness only equalled in the case of Higgins

It is pleasant to see the leaders of one political party looking after the welfare of an other. Thus the Brooklyn Easte nauses in its advocacy of Democracy to consider the needs of the Republicans. "Speaking of Republican candidates for Governor," says the Engle, "how would Thropone Roomyer's suit?" We think he would suit exceedingly well. He is a sincerbeliever in the civil service examination theory, and his nomination would really com mit the Republicans to that funny humbug.

Always keep your promises. This is one of the fundamental principles of morality-and

Speaking of vacancies in the Supreme Court, the Evening Post says: "Next year one vacancy in the First district will have to be filled. The following year there will be four in the First district, one in the Second, two in the Third, two in the Fifth, two in the Sixth, three in the Seventh, and

of polities.

one in the Eighth." We do not know from what authority this information was derived, but it does not accord with that given by the Legislative Manual prepared by the Secretary of State under the direction of the Legislature. This shows that n 1887 there will be only two vacancies instead of four in the First district, none instead of one in the Second, one instead of two in the Third, none instead of two in the Fifth, one instead of two in the Sixth, one instead of three in the Seventh, and none at all instead of one in the Eighth district.

Somebody has misinformed our evening contemporary.

Yesterday's yacht race proved that if the Puritan and Priscilla had not been built the Genesta must have had things entirely her own way in all the races of this week, and the America's cup would have gone back to

Wait yet a few days until the appearance of the most highly humorous entertainment of the age, the appearance of George Prissis Hoan as Chairman of the Massachusetts Republican Convention. His reminiscences of the palæolithic period cannot fail to be replete with interest, and his delineation of a statesman seething with moral indignation is truly great. As a moral seether this primeval old truepenny is equalled by few. The only critieism to be made upon him is that his feelings are too strong for his voice, which, like his beart, is always breaking.

The enthusiastic welcome given to Sir FREDERICK ROBERTS in London on Wednesday indicates that he is hardly less a favorite there than in India. His recent appointment as Commander-in-Chief in India was made the occasion for many compliments. "Sir Fred-erick," said the Times of India, "has always been adored by every soldier serving under "Perhaps no soldier in India," said the United Service Gazette, "has ever been better loved or better followed than 'Bons,' the sobrionet by which his men have always called him In the case of war with Russia Gen. ROBERTS is the one man to whom the people of India would, by acclamation, intrust the conduct of a campaign." A hundred similar utterances indiente that Gen. Roberts is very popular, per-

haps the most popular British soldier of our day. The Cazette dwells on the fact that Gen. Ron-ERTS has reached his present office "at an unusually early age," and after "a period of service almost unprecedentedly short." Yet he is 53 years old, and was commissioned as Second Lieutenant more than thirty-four years ago. He was wounded in action as far back as the capture of Delhi; and prior to the last Afghan war, which gave him his chief fame, he had served in the Umbeylah and Looshai expeditions, and had been mentioned thirty times in despatches. No doubt his march from Cabul to Candahar and his overthrow of Avoor Khan will long live, both in popular and military re-

The racing committee of yachtsmen found great difficulty in laying out a triangular course of proper dimensions for yesterday's races. After two hours of perspiring work, hid from the world in a little tugboat house, they produced a thirty-mile triangle for a forty-mile course. This does not prove that they are not first-class vachtsmen. It simply shows how difficult is the science of mathematics, which bothers men not versed in it as much as the Genesta bothers all the Yankee bonts she has sailed against, except the Puritan.

Now there is contention over a franchise or a cross-town railroad from Eighty-fifth street and Madison avenue to Riverside Drive. My! how Manhattan Island is filling up.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

Representative Warner and Treasurer Jor-

dan Discussing it at Dinner. Washington, Sept. 18. - Representative Warner took dinner with Treasurer Jordan this evening, and they talked about silver across the cloth. Mr. Warner thinks his compromise bill is the proper solution of the aggravating question, and the Administration thinks it may not be an altogether had idea What annoys Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Manning is that the thing should be so much talked of at this time. Mr. Warner will not say whether

is that the thing should be so much talked of at this time. Mr. Warner will not say whether or not he was invited to Washington by any member of the Administration, but says that members of the Cabinet are at present considering the question of the stoppage of sliver coinage together with his proposition. There are many points of embarrassment in the situation, and the anti-sliver men are not at all cortain of the outcome, and this fact accounts for the willingness of the Administration to at least consider a compromise.

Some positive sliver men, such as Congressman McMillin of Tennessee, are in the city, and they express the opinion that there will be a great deal attempted in the way of sliver legislation this winter, but that, like the tariff last winter, all will fall through in the end, and the Bland act will romain in force for another year. Some of the sliver men have, however, gone over to the enemy. Hepresontative lierbort of Alabama, for instance, who trained with Bland and Reagan last session, has informed the President that he will favor the repeal of the Bland and Reagan last session, bus informed the Bland and Reagan last session, bus informed the Bland and Reagan last session, bus informed the Dresident that he will favor the repeal of the Bland act, and will do all he can to that end. Carlisle, too, it is said, has fallen into line with the Administration to the extent of promising that he will not commit the House by putting sliver men in control of the Coinnge, Weights and Measures Committee, and Mr. Bland will probably not be its Chairman, Mr. Carlisle has positively refused to discuss the question, however. The sliver men do not know whether to believe in his disaffaction or not, but it is said that they have determined to take a safe position and exact a promise from him before placing him in the Speaker's chair; but, falling togot the desired promises, it is not seen just what they could do, as they have no one to put up against him.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir : It is a mis-

take to say that " there is no such thing as a tack abound the Paritan. jaws of the boom is called the tack. So also are the out-tourd corners of the head salls that are seized at the knightheads, end of the bowapit, jibboom, and flying jibboom. We often hear yachtssien speak of the "after seed." to a sail: there is no such thing as an after seed. There is but one leech. The edge of a fore-and-aft and that goes up and down the mast or up and down a stay, is called the luff, the other edge the leech.

MATELOT. aws of the boom is called the tack. So also are the out-

A New Candidate for Secretary of State.

From the Ballston Democrat. From the Balleton Democrat.

The name of Edward Wemple as a candidate for the office of Secretary of State will be urged upon the approaching Democratic State Convention. In the campaign of 18-2, then a candidate for congress, nearly \$100,000 was seen the campaign of th

A Good Manaon for Apologizing.

Summing up the political situation in New York, a Jersey City head-liner wrote; "It Looks Like Hill." The editor is now down ou his kneet to his rake we apploprizing because the types said: "It Looks Like Mell."

Quite True, Brother Handy.

From the Philadelphia News. THE SUN of to-day is a triumph of newspa per making. It shines forth with eight large pages of nost interesting reading matter, and is as remarkable paper for two cents as the News is for one

Richard Moriarty's Reward.

A handsome gold-headed cane, bearing the inscription. "Souvenir to Richard E. Moriarty, from John H. Raat, for saving my life Sept. 9, 1885," was presented to Moriarty on last Saturday evening in the Mansion Bouse, Fat Mechania. was the little steam tug which was labelled " N. Y. Sun."

GRN. GRANT'S RUSSAL PRACE

Don Boss Not Belleve that Mr. Chaffee Senator Chaffee, who left this city for Colorado more than a week ago, is made to say in an interview reported yesterday, and said to have been held with him before his departure, that the people of the country are not satisfied that Gen. Grant's monument should be built in New York; that the Genera did not select New York as one of the places in one of which he would like to be buried, and that Mrs. Grant would readily give her consent to a change in the place of interment. Ulysse S. Grant, Jr., who was seen at the family man-

sion in Sixty-sixth street, last evening, said: "I do not for a moment believe the Senator said the things attributed to him, for two reasons. First, the World says he said them, and second, I have heard him talk in an entirely opposite way on the subject. I regard the first reason for disbelief as the stronger of the two.

The only reason I can see for publishing such a story is a desire to defeat the monument enterprise here. For my own part I do not feel

a story is a desire to defeat the monument enterprise here. For my own part I do not feel authorized or inclined to speak on the subject of my father's burial place.

Mrs. Grant sent a message to The Sun reporter that for the present she did not wish to speak upon the subject. Neither she nor Ulysses Grant, Ir. cared to go into the matter of the General's expressed preference for New York as a place of burial.

Prof. Groener, Secretary of the Grant monument fund, speaking of the note Gen. Grant is said to have written announcing his wish to be buried in New York Washington, West Point, or Galena, said:

"I nover saw the document, but I believe in its existence just as much as I believe that Bonaparte existed, though I never saw him, and though Archbishop Whately inganiously argued that he never had an existence. I believe in it as much as I believe in the numerous other communications in writing which the General made after his speech left him."

At the meeting of the Park Commissioners yesterday a report was received from Mr. Vaux, the architect, and Mr. Parsons, Superintendent of Parks, recommending that the plot of ground surrounding the site of Gen. Grant's tomb should be laid out separately from the rest of Riverside Park. This plot begins at 121st, street, and lies in the fork of the two branches of the drive. It is proposed to connect the branches by a new rond just above 123d street, and this would isolate the plot entirely, and would divide it from that part of the Park which is used as a pleasure ground. It might be connected with the pleasure ground by an archway under the western branch road. The plot thus is ald apart could be dedicated as a memorial ground, and any buildings on it would not interfore with the view of the rest of the Park. If only a monument is erected, the plot could be prettily planted with trees.

MAYOR GRACE LOST \$20,000.

Me Bought Grant & Ward's Paper Because he Thought it Cheap and Good. "I never had a contract or an interest in

any contract with Grant & Ward," Mayor Grace said yesterday. "I never had any transactions with the firm except the purchase of their paper which I bought from their estab-lishment up to the date of their failure. They had \$20,000 of my money on the Saturday be-fore they failed. At the time of their failure I had about \$50,000 of their unpaid paper which I still hold. I lost \$20,000 by the firm. Its notes were discounted by the Lincoln Bank, of which I was a director. I

Lincoln Bank, of which I was a director. I paid this loss out of my own pocket so that the bank should not lose it.

The only relations I had with Ward were brought about entirely by my intimacy with James D. Fish, whom I had known for twenty years. I never owned a pleee of paper of Grant & Ward's without the endorsement of James D. Fish, who was at that time considered to be one of the soundest men in Wall street, whose word was as good as his bond. I bought the paper of Grant & Ward on the representations that were made to me that the firm of Grant & Ward was worth \$1,000,000, and that they were willing to let their paper go at low rates because they were doing an enormous and prosperous business that required capital. I did not know what their business was, and did not feel desirous to know so long as their paper had what was considered in business was, and did not feel desirous to know so long as their paper had what was considered in business circles a good endersement. Before Mr. Fish's wife died he used to visit my house, but I never went out with him to spend an evening.

UPSET IN THE HUDSON.

I'wo Young Men All Night on like Bottom of a Ront-One Dies of Exhaustion.

NEWBURGH, Sept. 18 .- Two young men, Frank G. McLaughlin and Andrew McElrath, had a terrible adventure last night on the Hudson River, which resulted in the death of Me-Laughlin. They lived at Fishkill, and came over here to the Poughkeepsie and Newburgh ball match and the county fair, at which there were 30,000 visitors yesterday. At 11 o'clock last night they attempted to return to the opposite side of the river in their small boat. When nearly across the boat was upset by swell of a passing steamer, and the young men were thrown into the water. Their cars were lost and they had to paddie with their hands for over three hours, finally reaching Denning's Point, which is about two miles south of Pishkill Landing, the point they started for. When they reached shallow water McElrath wasked ashore, pushing the boat with McLaughlin on it. In the mean time he pleaded with McLaughlin, who was weil-nigh exhausted to hold fast and they would get assistance. McElrath manazed to climb up the beach and reach the Denning homestead, but failed to arouse any one. It was then 3 in the morning. He then sought the residence of Mr. Saunders, near by, and succeeded in arousing the family. They immediately started for his helpless companion, but when they reached him he was dead. Everything was done to resuscitate him, but it was too late. He was about 25 years old, and the son of a tobacconist of Fishkill. swell of a passing steamer, and the young men

MR. A. S. SULLIVAN RESIGNS,

After Kenrly Ten Years' Service as Public Mr. Algernon S. Sullivan, who has been Public dininistrator nearly ten years, longer than he desired as again offered his resignation, to take effect on Oct. I, and Corporation Counsel Lacombe has accepted it. The trust funds of the office are in condition to be turned over instantly to Mr. Sullivan's successor. Mr.

illivan writes to Mr. Lucamba: You will have noticed in my judicial accountings in the Surrogate's Court, numbering well on to one thou-sand, that neither I nor my office proctor ever receive any fees or allowances. That is a reason why the administration of estates through the office of the Public Administrator, on behalf of the city of New York is less costiy than private administration. It ought to be so for the honor of the city, and it is so.

"I trust do not transgress pardonable limits when I recall with satisfaction and mention in this letter that judicial accountings and official examinations have found our administration to have been free from fault and the four crors of any moment.

The four distriction of the private one as to my subordinates. Mr. Arnold, Mr. Therefore, and Mr. Conk, ing. They are efficient, faithful, and the private of the not of my political party, but, in vity of one of them is not of my political party, but, in vity of one of them is not of my political party, but, in vity of the holds, I have declined even to consider any suggestions looking to his removal."

In accepting the resignation Mr. Laconile says:

"Perint me to express my regret that the city is thus deprived of the services of one whose intelligent and watchful care of the husiness of the bureau, coupled with an enlarged conception of the obligations of a parallel party of the description of the present well-ordered condition." any fees or allowances. That is a reason why the

New York Owns the East and North Rivers, TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: A WAREER hat New York city controls the whole of the East River. B wagers that New York and Brookivn have equal powers, reaching on each side only to low water mark.
Which is correct?
Constant Reader. A is right. By colonial charter New York city has

tire control of the East and North Rivers as far as high water mark on the Brooklyn and New Jersey banks. Mr. Cummings, Secretary of the Dock Department, asys that private owners have emeroached below high water mark on the opposite banks, and that this city has failed to assert her rights.

Irish-Speaking Irishmen.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Can the Irish language be called a dead language from the fact of its being spoken by only a small portion of the Irish race: I is there any statistics to indicate the number of the Irish speaking element here or in Ireland?

No: the fact that it is spoken by a part of the Iris de shows that there is life in it sti The Irish consus shows the number of Irish speaking nhabitants in Ireland, but there are no figures to indicate the number of Irish-speaking people in this country. He is Against Pembian, but Not for South

Dakota. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUS-Sir: You say that in a division of Dakota a portion of it should bear the name Perubha. Why so! Why give a corrupted Indian name to a new State or Territory? Penubha uncertaly a Canuck corruption of Newsian meaning water berry. The Indian many mane of the tree cranberry (Phurnum Opaius). The language of the Pakotas contains many well-sounding words that would be suit able as the name of a new State.

You Bet! From the World.
One of the features of the race of Wednesday DEPUTY KIRRS REMOVED.

linged Gross Irregularities in Bacon's Dis trict—Enton's Letter Civen the President. The only removal at the Custom House

yesterday was that of Deputy Surveyor George C. Kibbe. Col. Kibbe was appointed an in-spector in 1869. He had served in the war, and belonged to the Grand Army of the Republic. James McCartney, water purveyor in the De-partment of Public Works and a member of Hubert O. Thompson's political club, and John M. Wyatt, a customs inspector, sought Kibbe's place. The Surveyor appointed Mr. Wyatt. The new Deputy Surveyor is a political aily of

ex-Collector Robertson and a near relative of John B. Haskin. Mr. Robertson appointed him a temporary storekeerer without a civil seran inspector. As Deputy Surveyor he will have charge of the inspectors who examine passen-

an inspector. As Deputy Surveyor he will have charge of the inspectors who examine passengers baggage.

Edwin M. Shepard and Everett P. Wheeler, the counsel of the Civil Service Reform Association, were instructed by that body yesterday not to present to the President at present the reformers' complaint in regard to the Custom House changes. One of the officers reported that the President had said that he would examine into the cases of Mr. Knapp. Collector Hedden's brother-in-law recently made Assistant Auditor, and of Alderman Sterling, recently appointed Weigher, and that if he found that the law had been violated in not having a competitive examination for the places, he would revoke the confirmation of the appointments. A part of the association's complaint is that Alderman Sterling was appointed in pursuance of a local political trade, and that he has threatened to make it hot for the laborers in the weighing district if they do not attend the primary elections and vote his ticket. The association's officers say that if Surveyor Beattle altends the Saratoga Convention, to which he has been choson by the Thirteenth district County Democracy primary as a delegate, they will bring charges against him of neglecting his official duties. They say that Alonzo B. Cornell was removed as Naval Officer for quitting the Custom House to open a State Convention.

It was said yesterday that Thomas Carroll, ex-Register of Brooklyn, is to be made a Deputy Collector in a few days.

Civil Service Commissioner Dorman B. Eaton was in the city yesterday on his way to Washington. He received an autograph letter from President Cleveland, in which, it was said, the President assured him that he (the President) would maintain the principles of the Civil Service law. The letter could not be obtained. The removal of Weigher Bacon continued to be talked of, and some new facts were elicited about his case, The affidavits presented by Collector Hedden to the District Altorney for the consideration of the Grand Jury allege gross irregul

ers of Mr. Bacon claimed that all weighors' returns, whether customs or city, were prepared in the same way. The late United States Consul at St. Gall. Switzerland, Mr. Beacham, has complained to Special Agent Ayer that he was shamefully treated by the customs inspectors on his return from Europe on Monday. The agent promised to investigate his complaint.

HARD BLOWS ON A TRAIN. Mr. Robinson and Two Friends Defy the Conductor and Four Policemen.

A lively row occurred on Thursday night on a train between Waverly, N. J., and Elizaboth. Three citizens of Rahway presented coupon tickets in the smoking car good for passage from Rahway to Waverly, and told the conductor that the other halves of their tickets were taken up by the conductor of the train which carried them from Rahway to Waverly in the morning. The conductor refused to accept their tickets, and disclaimed responsibility for the other conductor's error. He told the men that they must pay or get off.

"We have paid our fares once and we won't pay again, and we don't propose to get off." said the spokesman of the party, a very large man, whose name is said to be Robinson. This

man, whose name is said to be Robinson. This was the signal for trouble. Conductor and brakemen tried in vain to drag the men out, and when the train stooped at Elizabeth, four policemen were called in to assist in ejecting them. Robinson threw off his coat and in an instant had two of the policemen down in the alsie and had reached for a third man whom he throw across a seat. For ten minutes the three Bahwegians stood at bay and repelled every attack, but one of the policemen managed to get in a fair blow on Robinson's head with his ciub, and stretched him senseloss on the floor of the ear.

The three men were then taken to the police station, and the train proceeded on its way after a delay of fifteen minutes. The prisoners were released on bail yesterday merning. The bolice persistently refused to disclose their names. They are said to be business men, who will sue the Pennsylvania Raliroad Company for damages. Mr. George McCullough of Elizabeth gave bail for them, and several other influential citizens proffered assistance. The sympathy of the public seems to be with the strangers. Robinson had about \$200 in his pocket, and the other men also were well provided with money. They were all sober when pocket, and the other men also were well pro-vided with money. They were all sober wher the trouble arose with the conductor, and they

emanded their rights as a matter of principle. CHAGRES FEVER ON THE BRIG.

Her New Crew Bring it Here-The Old Cap-tain and Mate Bend.

The brig Georgia arrived in the lower bay carly yesterday morning from Old Providence, on the Caribbean Sea. She originally sailed from Aspinwall on Aug. 23, in ballast, for Nuevitas, having a crow, all old, of nine men, but on account of sickness among the crew she put into Old Providence, where the Car the crew she put into Old Providence, where the Captain, the muts, and two men died from Chaptas favor. All but two of the crew were sick with it. A new crew including Capt. Ellingsen, was simpled, and the vessel sailed for New York, abandoning her intended coyage. Four new were sick with the fever when the vessel are four new were sick with the fever when the vessel was founded to be not considered the vessel was familiated two fives of marintine yesterday. The names of the dead Captage of marintine yesterday. The names of the dead Captage of the could not be saccrtained on board. In Lloyd's definition of the lain's name is given as Drinkwater. The vessel was consigned to James Elwell & Co., 57 South street, but is owned at Nassau.

Life Saving Medal for Mr. Heckler. The Life Saving Benevolent Association of New York yesterday afternoon presented Mr. Augustus L. Heckler a solid gold medal for his gallant rescue of diss Kate Bridener and Thomas H. Morris of Baltim from drowning at Asbury Pars on Aug. 11. Miss Bridener is a teacher in Primary School No. 12 in Baltimore, and Mr. Morris is the paying teller of the Merchants' Na tional Bank in the same city. They were carried out to sea by the strong undertow, and their screams attracted hundreds of people to the beach. Mr. Heckler was bathing, and at once dashed off to their rescue. When he reached them Mis Bridener was unconscious. He got her ashore and returned for Mr. Morris, who was nearly eximated, but Mr. Heckler supported him to a point of safety. Mr. Heckler, on emerging from the water, was carried on the shoulders of the crowd to the cottage of Mr. tiecowa & Knight the counters who have the cottage of Mr. tiecowa & Knight the counters who have the cottage of which on the shoulders of the crowd to the cottage of Mr. George and the time. It leads to the time of the content of the cont

The Truth About The Sun. 'Mid many a throb and rattle born, At meteor speed it rushes Out on the wings of early morn. Bre yet the day-dawn blushes. om lightning presses swiftly whirled It comes, in countless numbers, The varied record of a world

Still locked in peaceful slumbers. It shipes on all, it injures none, The whole land loves to greet Tux Sus Touching the topics of the time, Delving in fact and fiction Tales simple, or the most sublime, All garbed in rarest diction. Its grace a trenchant, knowing pen On every line bestowing Dickens's pathos, there again The power of Carlyle showing-Strong, graphic Saxon writes each one

Who helps to make the pecriess Scs. So, every day, from its bright page The people, wisdom learni Have grown to love Tax Ses, and watch The hour for its returning. They know it aye dares speak its mind. Hence one and all respect it-From Prosidents to workingmen-

And only knaves reject it! Pure statesmanship, sound sense, and fun And all the news, are in THE SUN. It follows none, but leads them all-Be rivais a er so clever. While other sheets may rise and fall,

THE SES shines on forever! Broad as our country! Free as air! Unfettered as the ocean It pleads the People's gause with rare And unexcelled devotion. Thro' all the land the pride of every one Who loves a daily paper is Tue Sus. Namesor

A careless diet, or change of water, often produces ;

WEDDING HER UNCLES MURDERER

Riding 95 Miles in the Rain to Marry bim

COLUMBIA, S.C., Sept. 18.—At the recent term of court for Chesterfield county, James Hunter, a fine-looking and well-to-do young white farmer, was tried this week and convicted of man-slaughter for the killing of George W. Evans, a neighbor, and sentenced to four years at hard labor in the penitentiary. The homicide on curred about a year ago. Hunter and Evans had a difficulty several years before, but they were apparently on good terms with each other ust previous to the fatal encounter. On that day, however, in consequence of an insulting remark made by Hunter in speaking of Evans' wife, the latter knocked him down and punshed him. While Evans was leaving the scene with his mother's arm around him. Hunter ran up to him and discharged the contents of his pistol into his body, causing almost instant death. The killing was also witnessed by Miss

pistol into his body, causing almost instant death. The killing was also witnessed by Miss Dora Evans, a pretty girl of 18 years a nice of the murdered man, and the afflanced bride of his murderer. Not for one instant during all his trouble did the love of Miss Dora for her promised husband waver.

Night before last, some time after Sheriff King and his household had retired for the night, they were aroused by a loud knocking on the outer door of the jail. The Sheriff dressed, went out, and to his astonishment, found that his visitor was Miss Dora Evans, who had fied from her home, twenty-five miles distant, and had ridden unattended through a drenching rain for the purpose, as she bodily aunounced, of marrying her lover before he went to the panientiary. Sheriff King furnished Miss Evans with a comfortable room for the night. Early the next morning a silergyman was summoned, and in the jail hall, at 8 0 clock, the interesting ceremony was performed in the presence of about fifty spectators—court offleers, lawyers, and jurymen. A substantial breakfast followed, after which the newly married couple exchanged affectionate addious. The bride returned to the home of her parents, and the groom was handeuffed by the guard, taken on board the train, and started off on his journey to the pententiary in this city.

ENGLAND NO LONGER FEARS WAR. Releasing the Vessels that were Charlered

to Serve as Armed Crutsers. LONDON, Sept. 18 .- Orders have just been saued by both the War and Admiraity Offices which confirm the reported settlement of the Afghan dispute between England and Russia. The War Office has ordered the disbandment of the militia embodied last spring, and the Lords of the Admiralty have decided not to renew the charters of the ocean steamers which were engaged six months ago to serve as armed cruisers. This action of the Admiratty Office is regarded as a misfortune by most of the steamship owners who are affected by it. The Government took their vessels at a time of great depression in the ocean carrying trade, and has been paying handcomely for the nominal use of ships which would otherwise have been tied up to their wharves, earning nothing, and steadily deteriorating in value. Now all these vessels are thrown back upon the hands of their owners, and ocean freights are still phenomenally dull. The only line that seems likely to benefit by the change is that of the Cunard company. The action of the Admiratty releases the Oregon and the Umbria of that line, and those vessels will be restored to the New York station. With the Etruria and the Aurania, they will make a fleet of the fastest vessels that ever piled between Liverpool and New York. The Cunard company proposes to maintain a wookly service with these four greybounds of the ocean, while all the other lines will be compelled to run at least five steamers to accomplish the same result. ship owners who are affected by it. The Gov-

ARTIST STEARNS'S DEATH.

He Painted Many of the Portraits of Brack. lyn's Former Mayors.

Col. Junius Brutus Stearns, who was thrown from his carriage in a collision on the Boulevard in Brooklyn on Thursday evening, died the same night of fracture of the skull. He lived at 106 South Second street, Brooklyn. He lived at 196 South Second street, Brooklyn. He was one of the founders of the Academy of Design, a member of the Artists' Fund in New York, and President of the Brooklyn Art Club. He painted cattle and landscapes, and he also painted many of the portraits of former Mayors new in the Brooklyn Commen Council chamber. Five pictures in the Washington series in the Brandreth collection were his. He was at one time Colonel of the Twelfth Regiment. He leaves a daughter and four sons, one of whem recently was a Park Commissioner. His functional will take place to-morrow.

-Wine grapes are cheap in California this season, though the crop is light. The finest varieties will not bring over \$20 a ton. The wine makers are

-The skeleton of a man nine feet one inch in height is said by the St. Louis Globe Democrat to be on exhibition at the office of a firm in Theyer, Oregon county, Mo. The skeleton is furth. discovered by a party of men who were exploring a cave some three miles in length situated about nine miles from Thayer.

-The Milwaukee Scatinel says: "There is good deal of exaggeration about the loss of timber is this State. In common with all States, Wisconsin is losing too much timber, but there is an immense supply yet, much of which will not be touched until new forests are developed. There is not the wholesnic destruction of timber now that there was a few years ngo."

-There is no journalist who understands thoroughly how to effect the puff oblique as Mr. G. A. Sain, as his letters from the Antipoles show. Some-times, however, he shows his hand a little too plainly. A racy picture in a comic weekly represented him once as passing through St. Giles, with a costermon or run-ning after him, holding aloft a huge cabbage, and crying : " Give us a notice, Mr. Sala."

-Cambridge House, Piccadilly, which was so long occupied by the late Duke of Cambridge, father of the present commander of the forces, and in whose salous subsequently Lady Palmerston held her celesalous subsequently Lady Palmerston held her cole-brated mixed, yet refined and select Saturday evening assemblies, is the property of Sir Richard Sutton of the Generia, and the town residence of the family. The Duke and Lord Paimerston merely rented it.

-Lord Melbourne once said, at a dinner at the Fox Club at Brookes's: "There is but one judgment of Lord Eidon's to which I can give concurrence—that of Lord Eddon's to which I can give concurrence—that in which he said, 'it is good for men of the same party to dinc often together.'" It is pleasant to think that the Parnell party has adopted the sentiments of Lords Eldon and Melbourne. They are dining often and dining well, if we credit what the menus of these banquets in-tend to say. But their French is sometimes intensely funny. Mr. Biggar, whose flances was half Parislan, and who must have made love in that delightful lan gunge, should instruct them

-In health Paris is on a level with a hundred other places. It has nothing of its own to ofter. Its climate presents a fair average of the qualifies and faults of central Continental weather; the air is drier and more vivifying than that of England: extremes of heat and cold are sometimes felt, but they are infre-quent; strong winds are rare, and though fogs have be come somewhat accilmatized of late years, the air is, on the whole, fairly bright and pleasant. The sanitary conditions are good, the sewerage is excellent, the water is abundant and pure, and the precautions against infection in all its forms are minute and well applied.

-The Prince of Wales enjoys a variety of life such as none of his predecessors ever knew. He is here, there, and everywhere. If a careful record is kept of his movements it will really make a wonderful show eventually. In the spring he was at Berlin for the Emperor's birihday, intely he has been enterlaining Mr. Gladstone at dinner on board his yacht in Norwes and staying with Swedish swells in their country homes. large number of the people worth knowing, and haven an excellent memory, has accumulated a vast account of

knowledge without the trouble of reading -The London correspondent of Music and Drama writes: "There have been rumors here that unless Mine. Patti lays by altogether this winter season or overcomes her fear of cholers, she must look again to America for gathering in the coin. The prospected tout in Germany offers very meagre advantages. I will just show you that the prime donna's terms are gradually coming down, and are sure to get lower still. Two seasons ago Ame. Patti received between \$5,000 and \$6,000 per night in America, last season size received \$4.000-still a goodly sum. This year she was part \$2.500 per night here at Covent Garden, and in Paris sto is to receive \$2.400 nightly if she sings there. Finally is diva-will have to accommodate herself to a more reduced

-"Twice a year," says the Gaterer, "old Thomas had either a pencock or a peaken on his table The peacock was served usually in January and the peahen in July. The former made a grand appearance being brought to the table with his gorgeous tail feethers bread, which, however, were removed before it was carved; but the peahon of which I partook was served without her train, if which the had been deprived while being shut up and fattened. The meat tastes much had urkey should be stuffed with a situator dressing s nated with plenty of butter while conking. Illi saily used to lard the breast, as its flesh is rather did, and just before serving it poured into the body from the neck equal quantities of portwine and strong beef granf nixed, with a teacceptul of current jely dissolved